WHOLE NUMBER, 15.101 WHITE HEMMED

Unconfirmed Report That His Retreat is Cut Off.

LADYSMITH SURROUNDED.

Boers Also Masters of Pietermariizburg and Durban Railway.

MATERING CLOSELY BESIEGED.

Hoers Successfully Repulse the Sor-

ties-Surrender of City Expected-White Wounded-So Goes Story,

Which, British Say, is Bascless,

2.-The Agency this evening published the folcorrespondent at Brussels

Town.-The news of the Boers victories around Ladysmith has Sir Affred Milner (the British High General White, in these ed Colenso, thus cutting off th investment of Ladysmith is and the Boers are masters of etermaritzburg and the Durban rall-

ews has reached General White that Majeking is closely beselged, and that he Boers have successfully repulsed the The surrender of Mafeking i

"It is also confirmed that the Fre-Staters have seized Colensburg." HAVAS STORY PRONOUNCED BASE-LESS.

LONDON. November 2.-The Secretar of the War Office, who was shown th Town dispatch of the Havas quarters of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic gent of the Transvani, and it is thought the Cape Town dispatch may be an ex-

COMMUNICATION WITH LADYSMITH CUT OFF.

PORTEGUESH QUESTION BRITISH ACTION.

LISBON, November 2.—News has reach-here that a British warship in Delagoa ay has fired upon a sailing ship which a entering the harbor without having ayed a flag. The vessel proved to be British, but there is some question here is to the right of Great British to do poduty in a Portuguese port,

KIMBERLEY CONFIDENT, BUT TIRED.

HOPETOWN, CAPE COLONY, Novem-HOPETOWN, CAPE COLONI, so and let 2.—Magistrate Harmsworth has arrived from Klipdam and reports that there are 6,000 Boers around Kimberiey, and that all the roads are strictly patrolled. He says he passed close enough to Kimberiey to see the search-lights, and that the defenders of Kimberiey to see the search-lights, and was informed that the defenders of Kim bersey were confident that they could hold out, but were wearled with the inactivity, and hoped that a relieving force would The stories of Roer victories have

and Magistrate Harmsworth estimates that over half the Dutch residents of Bechuanaland and Graqualand will join the Boers after the declaration of annexation. WHITE HOLDING THE FORT.

LONDON, November 2.—The War Office has received a telegram, dispatched from Ludysmith at \$25 this morning, saying

his position.

An official telegram reporting the con all offices that continued at Kimberley ands that Colonel Kekewitch, the British commander there, has learned from various sources that the Boer lesses on the occasion of the late sortie of the British troops from Kimberley were very heavy, The newspapers here continue to ex-press keen pleasure at the sympathy of the United States, The St. James

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP. Few more graceful examples could be courted a spirit of Amer-Imagined of the courteous spirit of American sympathy with this country, which has been so often evident of late, than the project of the American ladies' magital-ship, which will probably be atted out with many of those American nursea whose services were so highly valued during the Cuban war. This is the first example of a hospital-ship provided by a nation which is at peace for norther during the stress of war, and widespread and generous response to cals in its behalf from both sides of Atlantic show how warmly the merciidea is accepted by the citizens of

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES. LONDON, November 2.—The War Office afternoon issued the following dis-

lef of Stat, Ladysmith, to War tary: Ladysmit & November 2.— emant Egerton, M. M. S. Powerful, crously wounded this morning, by a left knee and right foot, Lafe not ger at present.

a inferred from this dispatch that Hery duel between the Boers and continues, as Lieutenant Egertor gunnery Heutenant with the big BOERS IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, November 2reported that the Boers are occupy as paris of Zuiuland, and that they have taken Pomeroy, fifty miles from Grey-

FURILEERS AND HUSSARS. LONDON, November 2-Another list of

War office to-day. It gives eighty-two is necessarily commissioned officers and men of the Duslin Fusileers missing, indicating that represent us in the Legi lature

they did Hussars.

REPORTS FROM MACRUM. WASHINGTON, November 2.- The British Government has now asked that the Boer Government permit Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, to transmit once each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria, with a statement of their condition.

SIX OFFICERS KILLED; 9 WOUNDED. LONDON, November 2.—General Sir George Stewart White has cabled the War Office that in the engagement on Farquhar's farm, near Ladysmith, on Oc-30th, when Lieutenant-Colonel render, six officers were killed and nine wounded. Among the non-commissioned officers and men the casualties were 54 killed and 231 wounded. General White promises a list of the missing later.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS CONDON, November 3.—2:40 A. M.— ie War Office has issued the text of dispatch, which is dated Ladysmith, ovember 2, 10 A. M., giving the list of sualties among the officers, which is as

Artillery-Killed, Lieutenant J T. McDaugal; wounded, Major John D. Hawkins, slightly; Lieutenant Harald

Beicher, severely.

King's Royal Corps-Killed, Major T.
Myer, Lieutenant A. Marsden, and Lieutenant T. L. Forster; wounded, Major
Henry E. Buchanan-Riddell and Lieuten
ant H. C. Johnson, both severely.

Royal Irish Fuelkers—Wounded, Cap-

Royal Irish Fusileers—Wounded, Cap-in G. B. H. Bryce and Captain W. B. iliver, both severely. Gloucestershire Regiment—Wounded, aptain S. Willock, Captain B. O. Fyffe, and Captain F. S. Stayner, all severely. Natal Mounted Rifles-Killed, Lieuten-

ant William Chapman. Medical Corps-Killed, Major Edward

The list of names of the non-commis-loned officers and men killed and wound-GENERAL JAN KOCK DEAD,

November 2.—Special patches from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, give further details regarding the renewal the bombardment. The Boers having occupied their old positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmlegs. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieutenant F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work and practically silenced the Boers' guns. The Boers acknowledged having suffered

acknowledged having suffered losses in men and horses in the

General Jan H. M. Kock, who was se ond in command of the Transvaa orces and who was wounded in the bat

forces and who was wounded in the battile of Elandslaagte, died in the hospital
at Ladysmith on Monday night.
Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand to-day. The
magnitude of Monday's fight, however,
is more than ever evident. Virtually,
three actions were raging simultaneously,
but it is obvious that the intention to
roll back the Orange Free State troops
was not achieved.

AN AGUINALDO PROCLAMATION,

The American Congress-Its Decision as to Imperialism.

MANILA, November 2.-5:40 P. Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation an of the Fraiars have given it.

A crists in the Filipino Cabinet is pre-

would be given American protection, bu This is not regarded by the War Office. The party included a brother of General however, as in any way confirming the runor of a complete investment of Lady-simth or of the capture of Colenso.

FORTUGUESH QUESTION BRITISH ACTION.

ACTION.

Lieutenant Slavin, of General MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with eighteen men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about forty men. Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieutenant Slavin's only course was to charge, and the party rushed to the trench, shooting and velling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded everal, who, however, succeeded in es Not one of the Americans was The Lieutenant secured valuable information about the enemy's position,

AT ILOILO. ' The feeling of disquiet aroused at Hollo by the crest of Santiago, the wealthy Pilipino, who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives, in their quarter of the town, were sullen and restless, and were heard chanting the death-song at night, with the refrain, "The Americans Sleep." A provost marshal's force surrounded the

provost marshat is provided in a consistency of the suspicious-looking natives outside the lines.

The Americans occupy Hollo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo, with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth the state of 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments, two battallons of the Nineteenth Regiment, a detachment of the Sixth Regiment and a battery of the Sixth artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,000 and 5,000 armed men and many more unasmed. Their lines are about 90 more unarmed. Their lines are about 900 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon. For a long time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their stronghold, Santa Barbara, eight miles north.

BODY A YOUNG TENNESSEEAN'S.

Frederick Hardy, Jr., Murdered, and

Corpse Sunk in New York Bay. NEW YORK, November 2.-There is no room for doubt that the body found in the bay at Keyport, N. J., last evening, is that of Frederick Hardy, Jr., of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., or that the young man (he was 21 years old) was murdered and an attention production. and an attempt made to conceal the crime by sinking the corpse in the bay means of a large stone attached to the body by means of a rope. The pock-ets of the young man's clothing were turned inside out, and his money and

watch were gone.

There were evidences that Hardy had been beaten en the head until dead, or

unconscious.

Hardy's body was shipped from Keyport, N. J., to Norfolk, Va., to-night. No
inquest will be held. Hardy's father
identified the body without looking at it. The clothing found on it established the identity without a doubt.

WINNIE DAVIS STATUE ARRIVES, It is in New York, and Will Be Ship-

Europe to-day, bringing the heroic statue of "Grief," which is to be placed over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis. The statue will be shipped to Richmond to-morrow, and will be unveiled there on November 2th.

The report then states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences."

Don't let us wake up Tuesday and find that we have elected a Republican to

Compact Summary of Conditions from the Commission.

AGUINALDO

Explanation by Former of Relations Between the Two.

NO PROMISE OF INDEPENDENCE.

No Intimation of Such a Thing at Any Time-The War Unavoidable

At No Time Could We Have With drawn With Honor.

ordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine Commission to day submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promise

The report appears to be a compact summary of the conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the hisish war and led to the original Filipine the breaking out and progress of the present Filipino insurrection, and, finally statement of the capacity of the Fill pinos for self-government.

A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explan-

many towns. All this matter is to be in cluded in the final report

HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS

Turning to the history of the islands abuses. To sustain this statement they sued at the time. The report then tell of the insurrection which ended by Spain's buying off Aguinaldo and his fol

y the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The pro-isions of this treaty were never carrie out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Ma nila alone more than 200 men being exe-uted. Hence, speradic risings occurred though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement.

The report then tells how General Au-gustin came to Manila as Governor-Gen-eral at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States, Augustin sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against Amer ca, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the 1st of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the ommission says:

DEWEY-AGUINALDO DEALINGS. "The following memorandum on the

subject has been furnished the commis-sion by Admiral Dewey: "Memorandum of negotiations with

"On April 24, 1898, the following cypher dispatch was received at Hongkong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt. United States Con sul-General at Singapore: 'Aguinaido, in-surgent leader, here. Will come Hongkong, arrange with commodore for gene rai Co-operation insurgents Manila sired. Telegraph.

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible,' the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the quadron had been notified by the Hongkong Government to leave those waters v the following day. The soundron left Hongkong on the morning of the 25th and Mirs Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 28th, and so ild not arrive at Hongkong in time to have a conference with the Admiral. 'It had been reported to the Comme dore as early as March 1st by the United States Consul at Manila and others that e Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in

the vicinity of Manila, and on March 38th Mr. Williams had telegraphed: Five thousand rebefs armed in camp near city.

Loyal to us in case of war.

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was ac-cordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to

come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived, with thirteen of his staff, on May 19th, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commandern-chief, after which he was allowed to and at Cavite and organize an army This was done for the purpose of strengthening the United States forces nd weakening those of the enemy alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of ndependence made to him then of at any other time.

FIRST IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE. The commission's report then rapidly ketches events now historical. It tells ketches events now historical. sketches events now historia.

In substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, moved from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the

"Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo ssued a preclamation, in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people, on behalf of the American Gov-ernment, although he admitted freely in ernment, attacked with members of his Cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report then states that Aguinaldo

"There never was any preconcerted in the less favored provinces, a large operation or any combined movement by accommend by accommend by accommend the less favored provinces, a large of the vast crowd back down-town within the vast c

he United States and Filipinos against AGGY'S WISH TO LOOT MANILA.

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's de mand that he be allowed to loot Manile and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get pos-session of the arms to attack the Ameri-

Further evidence of the hostile inten Further evanues of the principles of the Filipines was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. Along this line the decrees of the Filipino Congress are also decrees of the Filipino Congress are also cited, as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino Congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos. (At this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines.) The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of VERY GOOD WHILE GOING ON. to be asked his desire as to the form government he wished to establish. I ll this time Aguinaldo was preparing fo war and delaying these messages, and I come upon the first act by the American forces which could afford a pretext. A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt through a commission to arrive at a mutual under-standing with Aguinalde as to the intenlons, purposes, and desires of his dino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the 4th of February, and the attack upon the American troops by the Filipinos firing upo the Nebraska sentinel. This chapter say THE WAR UNAVOIDABLE.

THE WAR UNAVOIDABLE.

'Deplorable as war is, the one we are now engaged in was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominous retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surcender of Manila to the insurgents. Our chilgations to other nations, to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the presecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The commission is of the opinion that

ced to submission."
The commission is of the opinion that see has been no time since the destructure of the Spanish squadron by Admiral wey, when it was possible to withswour forces from the Islands, "either the honor to ourselves or with safety to inhabitants."

commission then takes up the cor

COMMISSION'S GOOD WORK.

COMMISSION'S GOOD WORK.

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation, and the good effect it had on public sentiment. The natives, accustomed to Spanish promises, urged upon the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result native law courts were established, and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned. As showing the limited scope of the rebellion, the commission states:

imission states:

we learned that the strongest and
erican feeling was confined to the
alog provinces—namely: Manila, Ca
Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Buli,
Nuevi Ecija, Principe, Infanta, ar
abales. It was strongest in the firnamed, and hardly existed in the lac. The population of these provinceestimated to be about 1,500,000, but
uld not be supposed that even in the
provinces immediately adjacent
alla the people were united in the
alla the people were united in the REBELLION OUTSIDE OF LUZON.

Under the head, "The Rebellion Not a

wealth."
It is stated that the insurgent administration throughout the interior was worse than in the days of Spunish misrule; in many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left, the report says fields were being planted, and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, ascurity, and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

known in the history of the Philippines.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The chapter devoted to "Establishment of Municipal Governments" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for the purpose of experiment, and after taiks with the local "headmen," a local form of government was established. Encouraged by the result the work was continued at Paranaque and Las Pinas, with similar good results. At the request of General Lawton, who had been assigned to this work by General Otis, the commission prepared a simple scheme of manicipal government, similar enough to the old system to be readily comprehensible to the natives, but, giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. This scheme was adopted, and gave general satisfaction. Governments were organized with even more satisfactory results in Pundacan, Santa Ana, San Felipe Meri, San Pedro, and Machei, while a slightly different system was put into effect in Maiaben. Polo, Obando, Meycauya, Yang, and Mololos.

The commission sums up the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly, and all fear of an uprising had long since passed away. An efficient cores of native policemen was on duty, and a system of public schools in which English was taught had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,00 scholars were in attendance.

In the Tagalog, Province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had

general Otis. Some 6,00 scholars were in attendance. In the Tagalog, Province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed, as evidenced by the Military Governor of Batanas having offered to surrender his troops and his province. If we would only send a small force there. The Bicola, in Southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalog masters. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were already serving under General Lawton. Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the distintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside source seemed to be all that held them together."

Having given so much attention to the Island of Lazon, the commission then takes up in deall the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalog, and that when it ends in Luzon it mustend throughout the archipolago.

Special attention is given to the Island of Varrag as this seemed a field well.

and that when it ends in Lagon it must end throughout the archipeiago.

Special attention is given to the Island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives have adopted a local form of government, including a Congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of manaring their own affairs, and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalien was farnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme on account of ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the bland tooday than at any time during the list twenty years.

Sumpairizing the failure of the native form of government, and the success of the American control, the commission says: The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government it. Negros, conducted, as it was, under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large

How to get the people out to the monu

one. There was, indeed, no way to do it. Had every street-car in Richmond and Manchester been at hand, but a fraction of the immense throng could have been accommodated. There were acres of people. They seemed to be everywhere in

sight.

There was a great rush in every direction for the cars. The managers of the different lines put forth every effort to handle the crowd as expeditiously as possible, but the streets were so blocked and the cars so packed that Progress had to be made somewhat slowly. It is doubtful whether as many people ever rode on the cars in Richmond in one night, Some had to take west-bound cars and go to the reservoir or to Hollywood and back to Exhibition, Closing Carnival Week, reservoir or to Hollywood and back to get home. Cars could not have been more densely packed than they were. Passen-gers took great risks and sacrificed com-fort rather than wait or walk.

Only Lasts 25 Minutes.

The Programme Put on Very Rapidly

and Ends Quickly.

is Over-The Crowd Immense and

the Car Lines Unable to Handle It

The civic carnival came to an end last

night with a display of fireworks in the

Many thousand people witnessed it;

thousands of others who were eager to

do so were disappointed, and that for a

In the first place, the street railway

ompanies, especially the Traction Com-

pany's Broad-street line, running directly

to the grounds, were unequal to the task

and in the second place, the display,

which, it was frequently stated, would

last an hour and twenty minutes, occu-

To be exact, the display lasted just

wenty-five minutes. The opening salut

night was displayed at 8:25. Perhaps on

fourth of the great number of people

who sought to witness the exhibition

had not reached the grounds at the lat-

WERE FIRED IN A HURRY.

It was the consensus of opinion, thou

not by any means unanimous, that the

here. Others did not. It is undoubtedly

true that some of the features were ex-

ceptionally fine. People were not dis-

posed, as a rule, to quarrel about the

quality. There were, however, many

people, who, like Oliver Twist, expected

grouped set pieces, and the very com-

sponsible for this. There were no waits.

It would have been possible to have

iengthened the display considerably, the separation of the various features

ar bore its quota of passengers. Traction Company, and the Clay-stre

and Main-street lines of the old com

pany, were unequal to the task of carry

nay have been more. They went the

ears passed crowds were left at every

The display began promptly at 8 o'clock

and twenty-five minutes later it was all over. The street car companies were taken by surprise, but the cars were

quickly massed, and the return journey was begun. The last car-load was not carried east from the grounds until after

SHIPS SHOWN IN BLAZE.

The display was, perhaps, the finest of the kind that has ever been seen here.

It was not the largest by any manner of

served to show what an advance has been

made in pyrotechny in recent years.

The whole design was to illustrate the progress made in building battleships from 1847 to 1996. There were twelve tableaux and seven of these were set

pieces, the remainder illuminatory of

various descriptions.

The bust of President McKinley, with

was the first set piece. It was greeted

The iron revenue cutter, "James K. Poik," built in 1847, was the first ship to

be presented. The "Rounoke," in 1855, and the "Colorado," 1857, followed. The gal-

ant Virginia (Merrimae), built in

was received with a great demonstratio

The largest set piece of all was the group of members of the Naval Board of

Construction, headed by Secretary-of-the Navy Long. This picture was received

with a marked demonstration, but the elimax of popular approval was reached

with the presentation of the "Shubrick" and the popular founder of the Trigg ship-yards, Mr. William R. Trigg.

There were bombshells and beacon

lights, flights of rockets, showing electric wonders, shooting stars, jointed stream-

ers, cornucopiae, cascades, dragons, and willow trees. There were beacon-lights

and detonators, lance fire, cornetic stars golden cloud, peacock plumes, hanging

chains, and everything that goes to make

in up-to-date fireworks exhibit.

It is claimed for the fire picture of the

Secretary of the Navy and the Naval Board of Construction that it is the largest set piece ever exhibited. Its di-

mensions were 2.00 square feet.

The first set piece displayed the coat

of arms of Virginia, the last, the usual

farewell saluration-"Good night." The latter came so quickly that its appear-

ance caused great surprise.

The Citizens' Band played patriotic airs

A GRANDSTAND ACCIDENT.

There was an accident during the ex-

hibition, but fortunately, it was not at-

tended with serious consequences. The grandstand, hastily erected by private

enterprise and not entirely completed, was so crowded that a small section col-lapsed. Several people fall

apsed. Several people fell, and one or two were slightly bruised, but none of

GREAT RUSH FOR CARS.

throughout the exhibition.

them surlevsly hurt.

THE LESSER FEATURES.

was also the modern battleship

the words "Our President" beneath

with much applause

Texas.

a less generous administration

more and didn't get it.

was fired precisely at 8 o'clock. Good

pied less than one third of that time.

supplying the extraordinary demand,

With Frompiness,

Lee monument field.

twofold reason.

ACCIDENTS ON THE CARS.

ACCIDENTS ON THE CARS.

Three persons were hurt on the cars going to and from the fireworks.

They were Joyce Smith, of Manchester; John Glover, a negro boy, and a negro man, whose name could not be learned. They were not badly hurt, though the ambulance was called in each case.

Smith was knocked off a car at Pine and Main streets. He was cut about the head and face. Dr. Cunningham treated him and took him to the City Hospital, where he spent the night.

Glover fell from a car. He was cut over the left eye. He and the other negro were also treated by Dr. Cunningham and left. PEOPLE DISAPPOINTED. Thousands Arrive After the Display

LIEUT, LEE OFF FOR MANILA

General Lee Coming to Richmon Monday or Tuesday Next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2. (Special.)—Lieutenant George Mason Lee, son of General Fitchugh Lee, left for New York last night, to take passage for Manila on the transport Thomas, which sails on Saturday, and will go via the

General Lee visited the War and Treasury departments to-day, and received numerous callers at the Shoreham. He spent the evening with friends and relatives, and retired early.

The General will remain here until next week, probably until Monday or Tuesday, and will then go to Richmond, to spend a week with his friends, before he returns

Ne Republican can win in Richmond if the people vote. Let us vote next Tues-

THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH COMPANY. Magnificent Floats of the Richmon Branch in the Parade.

Not the least attractive of the exhibits n Tuesday's magnificent trade parade ere the splendid floats of the Richmond eranch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. This concern manufactures a high grade of beer which has for years been popular in Richmond, and which is known far and wide.

Some regarded it as the best ever seen One big wagon was loaded with kegs and conspicuously decorated with the An heuser-Busch trademark, the letter A and an eagle 7 feet high swinging over it. This vehicle was drawn by four fine horses, which had "Anheuser-Busch" on eir covers in letters 18 inches high, The other float represented a big bottle is feet high and 5 feet in diameter, a true imitation of a "Mait Nutrine" bottle on one side and a "Black and Tan" bottle on The rapid firing of the works, the

Unfortunately and accidentally the blg engie fell off during the march, but the progress of the floats was no less trihant on this account.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW,

Via Chesapeake and Ohio and Old Dominion Steamship Route. On November 11th the Chesapeake and

Ohio railway will sell round-trip tickets from Richmond to New York at \$11; or one-way ticket at \$7. Both rates include grounds before 7 o'clock. Every car was meals and state-room on the steamer. special hotel rates in New York, o we hours. Venturesome spirits stood on ne fenders, and the roof of nearly every opean and American plan, for those going this route.

Chesapeake and Ohio train leaving Richmond at 3:45 P. M., November 11th, vill connect with Old Dominion steamhip at Norfolk, reaching New York on ing the people. It has been estimated that nearly 50,000 people must have been on the grounds from first to last. There the fellowing afternoon. For further information apply at Chesapeake and Ohio passenger office, No. 83 may have been more. They went there by car, in carriages, and wagons of every description, and on bleyeles, and great numbers walked. There were great streams of humanity moving with haste toward the monument grounds. As the

ast Main street.

Cauliflower-Hamburg Steak. MONROE MARKET, 4st W. Grace.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia, via R., F. & P. R. R. and Pennsylvania R. R., on Account of National Export Exposition.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Po-omac railroad will, on Tuesdays and Phursdays of each week, continuing until uesday, November 28th, sell round-trip lekets from Richmond to Philadelphia it rate of \$10.85, including coupon of admission to the National Export Exposiion, tickets of ironclad signature form continuous passage in both directions. Good going only on date of sale; limit hirty days, but not later than December

Tickets on sale at Richmond Transfer Company's, No. 203 cast Main street, and at ticket office, Byrd-Street Station, W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

Half Shell Cigars equal most ten-cent-

Best Granulated Sugar, 5c. Pound. Teas and Coffees rotailed at wholesale Northwest Broad and Sixth

Cauliflower-Spinach. MONROE MARKET, 401 W. Grace.

southeast Main and Seventeenth streets.

Bell Telephonic Communication. The Southern Bell Telephone and Tele-graph Company announces that teleprionic communication can be had over of the company in this city. Whenever its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, there is a Parade the Metropolitan boys Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Wakefield, Va.; Appointment of the affairs of the company in this city. Whenever the lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, the company in this city. Whenever the population of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the company in this city. Whenever the lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, the company in this city. pomattox, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Crewe, Va.; Salem, Va.; Bedford City, Va.; Reidsville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C. For further particulars inquire at the

public pay stations, and at manager's office, 1214 east Main street. SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Celery-Cauliflower, MONROE MARKET, 401 W. Grace.

Smoke Half Shell Cigars. Best made. Horse Show, New York City, November 13 to 18, 1899.

For parties of ten or more travelling

together on one ticket, the Richmond, Predericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will issue party tickets from Richmond to New York at rate of \$5.54 per capita one way, or \$13.68 per capita for the round trip. For further informa-tion, apply to Ticket Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or W. P. Taylor, Traffic Manager.

Sam Duggins & Co.

Want my friends to know that we have a new, up-to-date stock of Fine Clothing, Furnishings, Hats. Prices lower than the Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch

Receipts from Penitentiary This Year Larger Than Ever.

THE REPORT NEARLY READY.

Being Prepared, and Will Soon Be in the Governor's Hands.

OUTPUT OF 6,000 SHOES DAILY,

More of Them Being Made by the

Prisoners Than Ever Before-Institution in Good Condition, But Ure

gent Need for More Room,

The report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, which will be issued tomorrow or early next week, will make a

remarkable showing. The figures presented in the report will show that during the past year the penitentiary has cleared more money for the State than during any year in its history,

The report is not made public yet, and the exact figures are not accessible, but the Dispatch can state with authority that the total receipts for the year will be several thousand dollars in excess of any previous year in the history of the institution. For the fiscal year ending in 1897 the net profits were \$58,634.75. The venue to the State for this year will be in excess of that amount.

INCOME FROM SHORE

The chief, and, indeed, almost the sole ource of income is from the convicts in the institution every day, in round numbers, 6,000 pairs of shoes. It is believed the output is now greater than ver before in the history of the prison The number of convicts in the prison is pwards of 1,300. The number employed on the State Farm is upwards of 300.

An official of the prison, in discussithe condition of the institution, remarked ast night that it was never better, so far as the health of inmates was conthe cells are fearfully crowded.

The same official remarked that he thought the popular feeling against the olicy of having convicts manufacture goods to be sold in corspetition with the

"The people who are opposed to hiring a convicts." he said, "should remember at by their labor they are paying for wn support. Were they kept shut up in idleness, eating and drinking at the expense of the tax-payers, the people would have a right to kick at having to contribute so heavily to the sup-port of the criminal class. Furover and above the maintaining the prisoners goes into the maintaining the prisoners goes into the State Treasury and is applied to the general purpose, for which the people would otherwise have to be taxed."

RECOMMENDS ENLARGEMENT. RECOMMENDS ENLARGEMENT.

It is understood that the report of Superintendent Helms recommends the appropriation by the General Assembly of a sum sufficient to enlarge the pententiary so that it will provide decent quarters for the convicts. They are at present crowded in a manner which would be thought impossible were it not an accomplished feet.

An attempt was made at the last session of the Legislature to coure the passage of a bill providing for the en-largement of the penitentiary, but it falled. There is little doubt of the attempt being renewed at the coming session.

Made a Fine Showing.

One of the most attractive floats in the shoe division of the big parade of Wed-nesday was that of the well-known wholeale house of Roberts & Hoge. They had brightly decorated tallyho, on which were seated the twelve salesmen employed by the firm. The names of the special brands of shoes carried by the house were displayed, as were also the names of the States embraced in the territory of the firm. The tallyho was greatly admired. and the blasts of the bugler attracted much attention.

Metropolitan Life Insurance of N. Y. One, of the most attractive features of the trades parade, which was witnessed by so many people on Wednesday was the beautiful showing made by the emoyees of the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company of New York.

The superintendent, Mr. John E. Hard-ing, together with his assistants, clerks, and agents, made a very handsome display. The banner carried at the head of the column, being of a very handsome pattern and followed by about seventy men in line altogether, made a creditable appearance, and reflects

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for distribute. Twenty-five cents a bettle.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

The Weather.

DAIN Forecast for Friday and Saturday: For Virginia-Rain Priday, with cooler weather in central and western portion; Saturday, fair in western, rain

WASHINGTON, November 2-

in eastern, portion; fresh to brisk northensterly winds. For North Carolina-Rain and cooler weather Priday; frost Friday night; easterly winds, shifting to westerly.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M ...

150

Mean temperature